

TERMS:

DAILY TIMES, 12 months,	\$7.00
" " " " " "	3.50
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TRI-WEEKLY " " " "	5.00
" " " " " "	2.50
WEEKLY NEWS, 12 " "	2.00
" " " " " "	1.00

Advertising Rates.

One dollar per square, for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. A reasonable deduction made for advertisements inserted for a longer period than one month.

Ads for advertising, whether by the day or year, will be considered due and collectible on presentation.

The Israelites and the Insurance Companies.

A meeting of Israelites was held in the vestry rooms of the congregation "Shearith Israel," in West Nineteenth street, last evening, to consider the action of a number of insurance companies in this city which recently instructed their agents not to take what they termed "Jew risks." The companies particularly complained of are the Germania, Hanover, Republic and Niagara, which inaugurated the movement, and the Manhattan, International, Phoenix and Etna, of Hartford, and several other New York and New England companies, which followed the same policy.

A preliminary meeting of Israelite citizens was held on March 18th, and a committee of twelve appointed to investigate the matter. This committee reported last evening. They say that they have written to every insurance company doing business in this city. Answers have been received from sixty-five companies, all of which, with the exception of those from the Home and Metropolitan companies, were courteous and explicit. The committee also called the attention of the companies to the card of the general agent of the Underwriter's Agency, in which he accuses the following named companies with making the obnoxious rule in regard to Israelites, viz: City, Phoenix, New England, and Merchants, of Hartford, Home and North American, of New York, and the Indemnity Agency, comprising the Germania, Republic, Niagara and Hanover companies. In contradistinction it is held that the Etna, North American, Germania and Republic companies emphatically deny the statement. The committee reported that their correspondence has shown that the oldest, most influential and successful companies do not place Israelites in a different category as a class. From a survey from other sources, it was received. The following resolutions were recommended by the committee and adopted by the meeting of last night:

Whereas, unjust discriminations have been adopted by certain insurance companies between citizens professing the Hebrew religion and other denominations; and

Whereas, This course is calculated to deepen prejudices unworthy the age and country; therefore,

Resolved, That duty and self-respect alike demand that as Israelites should cease all connection with such institutions.

Resolved, That the following companies, to wit: Merchants, Orotan, Exchange, Republic's American Exchange, Home National, St. Nicholas, International, Humboldt, Indemnity, Lafayette, Arctic, Commercial, Corn Exchange, United States, St. Mark, Hanover, Niagara, Connecticut, Long Island, Montauk, of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Enterprise, Firemen's, Peter Cooper, Washington and the River, having failed to reply to a circular of the committee, they recommend that until satisfactory replies to the circular of the committee are received our co-religionists do not insure in any of these companies.

It was also recommended that all Israelites refrain from insuring in the Home and Metropolitan Companies until the insulting letters sent to the committee by the presidents of those companies be retracted.

A committee was appointed for the purpose of having the proceedings of the meeting published in pamphlet form and properly distributed throughout the United States.

N. Y. Post.

LETTER FROM HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.—The West Georgia Gazette has received the following letter from the Hon. Reverdy Johnson:

SENATE CHAMBER, March 22, 1867.—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 18th is received. My vote for the bill you refer to was given, not because I approved of it, but because I knew that if defeated or not carried out by the South, other measures, ruinous to them in every way, would follow.

I wished by my vote (hoping that the South would not doubt my desire to serve them, and the whole country) to place myself in a condition to advise them more effectively to acceptance than I would if I had voted against it.

My advice therefore is, and I give it most anxiously, that the proper course to be pursued by you is to organize under the act at once and in good faith. Very respectfully your obedient servant, REVERDY JOHNSON.

J. T. Costello, Esq.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1867.

The Gold Market and U. S. Bonds.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says that "the excitability of Americans, whether in regard to politics or business, is proverbial as a national trait. The war panic that lately arose so suddenly in Europe affected the gold market there much less than it did here. Gold in Wall street advanced four per cent. upon the strength of the war rumors. But it has declined half way, in consequence of the doubts therein existing as to the time when the war will be commenced. Gold at thirty four in our market is probably its proper value in relation to the paper currency. Some consider this premium as too low, and predict an advance, without reference to European complications. But the large amount of gold that is to be paid out of the Treasury for interest in May will undoubtedly keep down the price."

"It seems to be admitted, on all sides, that Continental Europe is on the verge of a war, the proportions of which will exceed those that have occurred since the peace of 1815. Nations are arming with this view. This prospect of a convulsion affects us very little at present. Next Spring is the time fixed by lookers-on for this great struggle. The Luxemburg question, supposed to be the pivot of the war movement, is likely, according to recent advices, to be temporarily adjusted, by declaring the Duchy to be neutral territory."

"We read in nearly all the newspapers, and hear, on all sides, predictions that the United States bonds held in Europe will be thrown back upon us, in mass, as soon as actual war shall occur. This a financial and commercial error. The idea is based upon the supposition that our bonds will decline abroad in case of war. But let us suppose that to be the case, though it will not be so to any visible extent: our bonds will, if they fall, be seized upon for investment there, instead of being sent over here to be sold at a sacrifice. The financial opinion at Hamburg, as we know from good authority, is that if our five-twenties fall in Europe they will be held there for a rise. But if we approximate soon to specie payments and our bonds rise here nearly to par, then foreign holders will return the bonds to realize a profit upon their sale. These bonds were purchased and are held upon speculation. They were bought at from forty-five to seventy-three, and when the holders can get par for them in gold here they will sell them. They certainly would not be so unthrifty as to sell them at a loss, particularly at a time when they will be worth more than any European securities and when the political and commercial prospects of this country are improving."

Address of J. Wagner Jermon, Esq.

SUBJECT—THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

[CONCLUDED.]

The past has left her marks of desolation and ruin. The past tells us how the nation wept and bled at every pore. She wept for her heroic slain. She wept for her blood-stained battlefields. She wept for her countless orphans. She wept for the maimed who can be seen at every corner of our streets. She wept for the dying sighs of those who poured out their blood in the great struggle of passing events. Oh, my friends, in reviewing the past, the strongest heart must grow weak. Since our glorious Republic was formed, the stormy waves of the ocean of discord have shaken the mother world from centre to circumference, and the temples of kings have fallen, but our republic has been left as one of the grandest monuments upon the face of the earth.

Our form of government is unsurpassed for wisdom, for symmetry, and beauty. It has never been equalled.

The golden chain that binds us together was cemented by the blood of our revolutionary fathers, and was baptized by the God of nations.

For four long years the glorious old sun of our Republic hung in darkness and all nature seemed to sigh and angels looking down from the portals of Heaven shed tears of sorrow.

"For four long years" the old time-hallowed emblem of our nationality was dragged in the habiliments of sadness, as its folds were unfurled to kiss the breezes of Heaven, and the old ocean was even crimsoned with the blood of countrymen.

For four long years the nation shook and trembled like the storm-tossed ship rolling on the sea, the winds of discord howled and whistled through her shrouds, as each great white capped wave came dashing along.

The horizon hung like a pall over our heads and the sun which had shone for over eighteen hundred years seemed for a time to refuse to give its light, as if the God of nations was frowning upon us for our sins as a nation.

The sacred pen of the future historian will narrate the events of that period in mournful colors as he describes the many heroic deeds of Patriotism—such patriotism as can no where be found upon the pages of ancient or modern history.

Of the grandest armies the world ever saw and the brush of the artist will paint the most fearful and saddening pictures, of the many noble and brave who now sleep the sleep of death, and whose bones are whitening the fair plains of our sunny South.

The millions of penniless orphans and widows. The many Florence Nightingales that ministered relief and comfort to the poor bleeding and dying soldier in his last moments, when far from his home and his dear ones.

Oh! such acts as these must have caused angels to have wept and dropped a passing tear.

The past reminds us of the many heart-

stones where once the fire burned bright and now darkened by the absence of a loved son husband or father, of the innumerable family altars that have been broken up and rendered cheerless forever.

The past furnishes us a sad sight from mountains to valley and from town to city throughout our beloved land.

The emblem of death floats from the window of almost every house and even our beautiful rivers and lakes are dotted with the flag of mourning.

Oh, my friends, there was a period in the past, when the stars grew pale on the ethereal plains, as the "Anrora" unbarred the golden gates of light, and let a fresh flood of glory overflow our glorious land.

The news of that day flashed throughout the East, the West, the North and the South, and it seemed as if angels had come down to earth to wipe away the last tear of sorrow from a people once happy, but then dejected. On that day that peace again was declared, the nation shouted with joy, and the violets of the fields burst forth buds and laughed, and the sun licked the dew-drops from the flowers, as the old honored flag was again unfurled over the land and the sea.

That flag which waved over your beautiful "Charlotte," the first birth place of Liberty, which will ever occupy a memorable and hallowed place in history. The place where the first cradle of liberty was rocked, and where Americans by strong and determined will threw off the yoke of English tyranny, and assumed the right that all men were, and should be free and enjoy liberty.

My friends, that liberty was the last and best legacy our fathers left to us and our children and our children's children. It was purchased with a great price, and should be treasured as the sacred boon of our lives.

In viewing the future, it seems a mixture of the heavenly and the sublimity—a happy commingling of the celestial with the terrestrial, where peace has built her bowers, and calm contentment dwells; but you go there and you find it, after all, a rough foreground to another picture. And so it is with the future.

To-morrow appears to you a beautiful green island in the stream of Time—gilded with the sunshine, and festooned with flowers; but when turned into To-day, it cannot be compared with the morrow. To-morrow we may be forced into circumstances where we shall accomplish things which to-day appear almost miraculous. Every event in our lives has proved fortunate in giving us an increase of power. As a nation we are to-day stronger than we ever were. The great emblem of our national glory floats in every land, and wherever the stars and stripes are seen they carry good news and peace to all mankind. The future—what a vast field is spread out before us. A land teeming with wealth. A government that reflects upon the morals of the world—Constitutional, which in the days of Blackstone and Magna Carta would have startled those brilliant statesmen. We have a "Prize" more precious than the sword. We have a kingdom of peace and civility the world, in other words, it is the grand moving lever of the world.

My friends let us cheer up and look forward to the future as the brightest spot in our lives. We have much to encourage us. We have vast millions of acres of land heretofore unexplored, and I might say unknown. We have mountains, valleys and plains containing wealth enough to purchase the world at cost price. We have in the North rich and fertile valleys. We have landscapes where cattle feed upon a thousand hills. We have mountains of iron, enough to furnish guns and cannons for the nations of Europe.

In the North-western States and Territories we have hills and mountains whose caps tower near the Heavens, loaded and surcharged with silver and gold, enough to pay off the entire National debt and leave us richer than before.

In our own State we have rich fields of gold and other precious metals, which have laid, mouldering and corroding in the bowels of the earth for nearly half a century. Yes we have fields and forests which are plated with the precious metal and beneath whose soil the very chasms seem ready to vomit forth their long hoarded precious treasure.

The very streams float the gold, and men are hurrying from the North to catch the bubbles on the surface.

In the future we may look forward to that period close at hand, when the nation will flourish again as in the days of yore, when her people of the South although made penniless by the war, will be enabled to improve her devastated lands and houses, and build up her cities, and the people of this beautiful city shall improve her streets and roads, and re-build their churches higher with steeples pointing Heavenward.

NORTH CAROLINA—INTERNAL REVENUE.—We have been furnished, by a friend at Washington, with the following statement of the amounts of the United States Internal Revenue collected in the several Districts of this State, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1867,—being the first half of the current fiscal year:

1st District,	\$ 25,631.58
2nd "	338,198.21
3rd "	104,399.03
4th "	87,659.77
5th "	64,888.98
6th "	103,752.21
7th "	12,654.04
	\$ 787,183.82

This does not include tax collected outside of the State on Cotton, Tobacco, and other products shipped in bond, on which the tax was collected at the port of destination.

The Southern printers agree to set a thousand ems each towards Artemus Ward's monument. They ask Northern printers to do the same.

Latest News.

MOBILE, April 19.—A large meeting of negroes was held here last night. There were three thousand present. Inflammatory radical speeches were made by both black and white speakers. Resolutions were adopted, affirming with the radical party, and demanding the right to sit on juries, hold office, and ride in the cars.

They adjourned at a late hour. Most of the colored persons were armed. A great number of shots were fired in the air, after the adjournment.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 19.—The Governor estimates that there are 100,000 people in South Carolina who have not tasted meat for thirty days, and the destitution is great. Several cases of starvation are reported.

The statement that the SOUTH CAROLINIAN has been sold to Beverly Nash, a negro organ, is false. It is still edited and owned by F. G. DeFontaine.

The registration of voters will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of persons report themselves qualified to act as registers, but few have done so yet.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BERLIN, April 18.—It is reported here that Napoleon is strengthening his forces and the military posts on the frontier, placing his artillery on a war footing, and purchasing ambulances; and that the French reserves for '68 will be called out the first of May. Prussia is also represented to be making active military preparations.

The Standard—General Sickles—Gov. Worth.

The old secession leaders, as represented by their spokesman, W. W. Holden, and their organ, the Standard, are in a great worry about Gov. Worth. While the supplemental bill was under consideration by Congress Gov. Worth went to Washington, and urged its passage, so as to prevent the old demagogues from getting up another rebellion. This is the reason that Gen. Sickles sent for Gov. Worth. There is now really no one opposed to reconstruction under the acts of Congress, in this State, except those who betrayed the Union men in 1861, and who, in 1865, again betrayed the President by acting with men like W. W. Holden, of this State, and J. W. Forney, now of Washington City, but formerly Buchanan's chief manager. It is remarkable that, when the war ended, the chief men to abuse the rebels were Forney and Holden, both leaders in the ranks of the old secession conspirators. The President is now threatened with impeachment for having appointed old rebels like Holden to office. What ought to be done with Forney, who not only advocated Holden's appointment, but who urged on the war with all his might; who denounced every man who was faithful to the Union while the war lasted, and while Provisional Governor, tried to crush every man in the State who was even in favor of allowing the negroes the right of testifying in the courts? Were these Holdens honest, they would now duly acknowledge the services of men like B. F. Moore, Wm. A. Graham, J. M. Leach, and Lewis Hanes, the pioneers in regard to liberal measures for negroes and all the citizens of the State. When Holden is found acknowledging his own sins of rebellion, and honoring those whom he has wronged for fidelity to principle, then men will begin to have some faith in his professions.

ALWAYS-UNION.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE SITUATION.—Senator Sherman, now on his way to Europe, recently addressed the Union League Club of New York, and said, among other things:

"Moderate and reasoning men complained, at one time, that Congress was seeking to prevent reconstruction, instead of promoting it. But after the experience of the last two years I feel justified in saying that if we had been in too great a hurry we should have had to commence the strife over again. Only yesterday, I received a letter from Governor Brown, of Georgia, stating that the movement towards reconstruction in the Southern States is going on happily, and that soon they will acquiesce in the measure proposed by Congress. If such is really the case, and I do not doubt it is, there will soon be a full and complete settlement of all the difficulties between the North and the South. Within a few years from this time, the Southern States will be, I believe, the most radical States in the Union. We have some illustration of this in the history of Missouri and Tennessee. On the other hand, I believe the most conservative States in the future will be New York and Ohio, who still cling to their prejudices, even after the reason for them has ceased. I do not, then, gentlemen, anticipate any further trouble between the North and South."

The Old Southern Drug House of Goodrich, Wineman & Co., No. 158 Meeting-street, Charleston, S. C., is again opened with a most desirable Stock of Genuine and Imported Drugs and Chemicals. Since the close of the war our physicians have been much bothered where to buy articles that they could rely on, and have had to get supplies from inexperienced houses. This they need not do any longer. Let them send their orders to Goodrich, Wineman & Co., and they can depend on getting pure articles.

COMMERCIAL.

Charlotte Cotton Market. [Corrected by H. M. Oaks, & Co.]
Charlotte, April 20, 1867.
Cotton market unsettled. We quote midlings at 16@17.

New York, April 18.—Cotton easier. Declined one cent. Sales of 1,000 bales at 26. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn easier. Sales of 87,000 bushels. Mixed Western \$1.35@1.37. Pork quiet \$22.75. Naval Stores firm. Spirits Turpentine 79@80. Hops \$3.37@3.50. Money very easy, 6@7. Gold excited by reports of another decline in cotton, and the rumor that negotiations have been broken off between Prussia and France. Closed \$1.37@1.37 1/2.

Liverpool, April 18.—Cotton inactive all day. Prices nominal. Tendency down ward. Uplands 11 1/2. Orleans 11 1/2.

New York, April 19.—The gold market opened at \$1.38 1/2@1.38 3/4, but afterwards fell to \$1.37 1/2. At noon it stood at \$1.38.

Charlotte Prices Current.

CORRECTED BY STEPHENSON, MACAULAY & CO.

Bacon,	per lb.	20c	Molasses,	per gallon.	75c
Ham,	per lb.	20c	Sugar,	per lb.	10c
Shoulders,	per lb.	15c	New Orleans,	per lb.	10c
Sides,	per lb.	15c	Nails,	per keg,	2.00
Bacon,	per lb.	20c	Oil,	per gallon.	1.50
Gunny,	per yard,	25c	Lard,	per lb.	17c
Bay Rum,	per lb.	30c	Sperm,	per lb.	17c
Beer,	per lb.	30c	Cocoanut,	per lb.	17c
Butter,	per lb.	30c	Kerosene,	per lb.	17c
Cheese,	per lb.	25c	Paints,	per lb.	12c
Adamantine,	per lb.	25c	White Lead,	per lb.	12c
Tallow,	per lb.	20c	Black Lead,	per lb.	12c
Coffee,	per lb.	25c	Zinc,	per lb.	12c
Tea,	per lb.	25c	Flour,	per lb.	12c
Java,	per lb.	25c	Rice,	per lb.	12c
Corrosive Yarn,	per lb.	25c	Potatoes,	per bushel.	1.50
Chickens,	per lb.	25c	Sweet,	per bushel.	1.50
Corn Meal,	per lb.	1.75	Rice,	per lb.	15c
Beans,	per dozen,	12c	Salt,	per sack.	1.50
Flour,	per lb.	1.50	Leaves,	per lb.	1.50
Southern,	per lb.	1.50	Shingles,	per M.	5.00
Northern,	per lb.	1.50	Shingles,	per gallon.	5.00
Putty,	per bushel.	1.50	Brandy,	per gallon.	5.00
Drift Apple,	per bushel.	1.50	Apple,	per bushel.	5.00
Peaches,	per bushel.	1.50	Peach,	per bushel.	5.00
GRAIN,	per bushel.	1.50	Whiskey,	per gallon.	5.00
Corn,	per lb.	1.50	Rye,	per bushel.	5.00
Oats,	per lb.	1.50	Sugar,	per lb.	10c
Peas,	per lb.	1.50	Muscovado,	per lb.	12c
Wheat,	per lb.	1.50	Crushed,	per lb.	12c
Hay,	per ton,	75c	Clarified A,	per lb.	17c
Hides,	per lb.	75c	Clarified C,	per lb.	17c
Green,	per lb.	10c	Leaf,	per lb.	20c
Lard,	per lb.	15c	Trass,	per lb.	20c
Long,	per lb.	15c	Hyson,	per lb.	20c
Long,	per lb.	15c	Imperial,	per lb.	20c
No. 1,	per lb.	11c	Black,	per lb.	17c
No. 2,	per lb.	10c	Tallow,	per lb.	17c
No. 3,	per lb.	9c	Tobacco,	per lb.	40c
No. 4,	per lb.	8c	Vinegar,	per gallon.	1.00
No. 5,	per lb.	7c	White Wine,	per gallon.	1.00
No. 6,	per lb.	6c	Older,	per gallon.	1.00
No. 7,	per lb.	5c			

New Advertisements.

Frt. Office, U. S. C. Railroad.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 19, 1867.
All Packages of Merchandise, Books, Groceries, Flour, and all other articles intended for shipment over this Road must be distinctly marked with the consignee's name and destination before acceptance will be given or the goods shipped.

W. W. FERGUSON, Agent.

GENUINE

Imported Macaroni

AND

VERMICELLI,

FOR SALE AT THE

CORNER DRUG STORE.

VINEGAR,

FOR SALE AT THE

CORNER DRUG STORE.

April 19-17

Administrator's Sale.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Mecklenburg County, I will sell, on Monday, the 29th day of April, next, in the Public Square in the City of Charlotte,

A Valuable Tract of Land,

lying on the waters of McAlpin's Creek, containing about 110 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Dr. E. B. Watson, Wm. C. Black and others—sold by me as the property of J. R. Tradewick, dec'd.

W. M. TIDY, Adm'r.

April 19, 1867-17

Good News! Good News!!

BACON AT 15 CENTS per pound, at A. H. TATE'S.

Just Received.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GENUINE NEW OR-

LEANS MOLASSES. A. H. TATE.

April 19-17

On Consignment.

33 BBL. CORN AND RYE WHISKEY

10 Boxes Fine Twist Tobacco

1,000 lbs. Durham's Smoking Tobacco, in cans

and bags, on consignment, and for sale by

STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

April 17-17

SAVE MONEY!

AND BUY

ALL YOU NEED

In Dry Goods

Notions

Hats

Clothing

Boots, Shoes

Hardware

Groceries

AT

A. SINCLAIR'S.

April 19-17

Via Express.

A FRESH and beautiful line of Silk Greenadines,

very cheap, just arrived, at A. SINCLAIR'S.

Beautiful Greenadine

MUSLINS, very low, at A. SINCLAIR'S.

A N ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. You can soon be annoyed with flies

FLOUREY'S PATENT

Fly and Mosquito Bar,

Fastened to your Bed and Dining room windows

will save you a thousand annoyances. You can send

your orders in at once to A. SINCLAIR'S.

Sole agent for the States of North and

South Carolina and Georgia.

REPAIR